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Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

MAY 1.

A DEPUTATION from the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, read the plan which they had adopted for recruiting the army, and for making a proviſion for thoſe citizens who had enliſted. This plan was, that every citizen who had more than 2000 livres of annual income, ſhould carry the half of the exceſs to the Treaſurer of the diſtrict, if he had no children; and that thoſe who had children ſhould be allowed to deduct 500 livres from the exceſs. The ſpokeſman of the deputation ſaid, "We come, Legiſlators, to tell you ſevere truths: but we come likewiſe to tell you how to ſave the country. Employing yourſelves for a long time as you have, with your own perſonal intereſts and paſſions, and divided as you have been, declare to us what you have done! [Violent murmurs.]

"You have promiſed every thing, and kept your word in nothing. Our defenders have been left deſtitute of every neceſſary; and you have engaged to regulate the price of the neceſſary articles of life, to relieve the neceſſitous—but in no one inſtance have you kept your word.

"The people have made every ſacrifice to Liberty; and do you in your turn forget who you are, proprietors and farmers. Imitate the people in their ſacrifices, and eſtabliſh a limitation of the price of proviſions.

"We requeſt of you that a price may be fixed for proviſions, and that you will adopt the meaſures we have propoſed. Theſe are the means we think neceſſary for ſaving our country. If you do not adopt them, we, who wiſh to ſave it, declare, that we are in a ſtate of inſurrection! Thoſe who unite with us in our demands, are at your doors. We requeſt leave to file off through the hall. We are in number 8000—but all unarmed."

The Convention was thrown into a violent agitation by this harrangue, and Maznier moved, that this petition ſhould be printed and ſent to the departments; and that all the ſubſtitutes of the deputies ſhould be ordered to aſſemble at Tours or at Bruges.

Philipeaux wiſhed that the petition might be rejected, and that the perſon who read the addreſs ſhould be put under arreſt.

The Preſident now read a letter from the inhabitants of the above Fauxbourg, ſtating that as they had learnt with grief that their petition had brought on an unfortunate diſcuſſion, they had ſent a new addreſs, ſigned, "The people who wiſh to defend—not to deſtroy the Convention."

The diſcuſſion continued for ſome time, and Danton at length moved the order of the day, as the petitioners had diſclaimed any incivic deſigns; and that the petitioners ſhould be admited to the honors of the ſitting.

MAY 2.

Two deputies from the department of la Loire Inferieure appeared at the bar, and drew a moſt diſheartening picture of the rapid progreſs of the royaliſts. They trembled, they ſaid, for their native city; and added, that nearly two thouſand patriots had been ſlain in their neighborhood; and at Machecoul alone, five hundred and fifty. Without a very powerful armed force, they were convinced Nantz muſt fall. The inſurrection, which was at firſt but a mere ſpark, as it were, and which promiſed to be inſtantaneous and local only, had acquired ſuch ſtrength and conſiſtency, that unleſs circumſcribed, it was to be dreaded that by degrees it might become general.

It was announced that the department la Manche was threatened with famine.

MAY 3.

Barrere in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, entered into a detail of the preſent ſituation of the Republic. Every thing according to his ſtatement, was as well every where as it poſſibly could be; *and France in all her points was impregnable.*

This *faithful* portrait the member contraſted with another, which repreſented the Powers united againſt France as in the moſt poſſible ſtate of diſunion and diſcordance. As all this was mighty conſolatory, Barrere's Report was crowned with applauſes.

MAY 8.

A Deputy of Indre and Loire was admitted to the bar.

I come, ſaid he, to demand the ſpeedieſt and moſt effectual ſuccours. The National Convention appears to have been abuſed on the reality of our dangers. The Weſtern Departments are no leſs agitated than ours, by the too common calamity of treachery and counter-revolution. A war more diſaſtrous than that we wage againſt Francis or Frederick William deſolates and threatens to annihilate the Republic. The counter-revolutionary traitors preſent themſelves in ſeveral points at once, in columns of from ten to twelve thouſand men. I demand of you, Legiſlators, by what fatality it is the Executive Council has left us two months without arms and without men?

"By what fatality have the battalions ordered to us been countermanded? If the end of theſe ſchemes have been to favor the inſurgents to open their way to Paris, it is fulfilled. The territory of Indre and Loire is ſubjected by the traitors; the city of Chinon is now, perhaps, in their hands, and they have ſeized on Breſſuire, Tours, and Loudun; the latter of which places, after throwing down the Tree of Liberty, did not ſcruple voluntary to open its gates.

"On the receipt of this intelligence, Legiſlators, the Adminiſtrators reſolved to repair to Chinon, where all the citizens were muſtered in the name of the law, and ſummoned to follow. This rampart of our ſafety is, however, far from impregnable: and unleſs you inſtantly ſend us men, arms, and ammunition, we cannot anſwer for any the ſmalleſt chance of the public ſafety.

"I therefore demand, in the name of the department, that the Executive Council inſtantly diſpatch for Chinon and Tours, all the troops at its diſpoſal; that to expedite theſe ſuccours, the battalions which ſhall be thus collected be embarked on the Loire, as ſoon as they can reach the banks of that river; and that all the diſpoſable ſmall arms, as well as cannon, ſtores, and ammunition of every deſcription, follow them. Six hundred thouſand livres, at leaſt, ought beſides to be ſent to the Department."

Bentabole demanded that alarm guns ſhould be diſcharged inſtantly, the tocſin ſounded, and all civil matters ſuſpended. He propoſed that each individual, having a male domeſtic, ſhould ſupply two men armed and equipped.

Thuriot demanded that the territory of Liege ſhould be united to the French Republic. It was ſuggeſted that the inhabitants ought to be conſulted: but this counſel was over-awed—the Union was decreed, and the proper Committee charged to frame an Act for that purpoſe.

MAY 11.

A letter from Talien, commiſſioner in the departments of Indre et Loire, and Loire et Cher, dated Tours, May 10—ſtating that falſe and alarming news was daily ſpreading by the enemies of the Republic, reſpecting the ſucceſſes of the inſurgents; and that Quitineau, an agent of Dumourier, had, after the example of his patron, betrayed the intereſts of his country, by oppoſing little reſiſtance, though he had 3000 men under his command, to the forces of the rebels. It was even ſaid, that he had induced his ſoldiers to fly before them. Talien added—that Loudun was evacuated; that the enemy would perhaps be in poſſeſſion of it that day, and that there were only very few troops to oppoſe them. It was however hoped that a ſmall army could be collected until the new battalions, ſo long promiſed, ſhould arrive.

Letter from Citizen Devauliverd, to Citizen Talien, dated Chinon, May 8.

"We have heard the noiſe of cannon all this morning, which makes us preſume that Ligonier is engaged. I hope that he will be more courageous and leſs a traitor than Quetineau, the ci-devant adjutant of Dumourier, who, inſtead of fighting as he promiſed before me, ſurrendered with 3000 men all armed, whom he had in the town of Thouars. The brave Marſeilleſe alone merit praiſe—they tore down the white flag which had been hoiſted; combatted like true republicans, and, though reduced at length to the number of ſix, ſtill fought till every man of them was cut to pieces. They formed themſelves into a ſquare, and when their cartridges failed, they fell furiouſly on the inſurgents with their fixed bayonets. Had all the reſt of the troops at Thouars followed their example, it would have been ſtill free."

The Convention, after hearing a report from the committee of public ſafety, decreed that of the 21,000 men, making part of the levy of 300,000 decreed on the 24th of February, and now aſſembled at Grenoble, 8 battalions ſhould be immediately organized to march againſt the inſurgents.

A letter was read from Boiſſet and Moyre Bayle, Commiſſioners of the Convention in the Department of the Bouches-du Rhome. They announce that all the meaſures which they had ordered at Marſeilles to ſecure the public welfare, had been carried into execution with much tranquility, when in an inſtant the ſcene had changed—that the ſections of Marſeilles, which had conſtantly kept themſelves within the firſt bounds of their duty, had exerciſed, and were now exerciſing power without limits; that they had created a popular tribunal, and had authoriſed it to purſue all offences; that the conſtituted authorities were by this means embarraſſed in their proceedings. One of the ſections deliberated upon ſending a deputation to the commiſſioners; they came to them in the night, made them get out of bed, and forced them to break open a bureau, of which their ſecretary had the key. They did this to examine their correſpondence. They ordered them to depart in twenty-four hours, under pain of being arreſted. On their arrival at Avignon, they had nearly been maſſacred.

The Commiſſioners made a decree, of which the following is the ſubſtance: "Conſidering that the ſections of Marſeilles, compoſed for ſome time part of ſuſpected perſons, have manifeſted an evident tendency to federaliſm, they decreed as follows:

1ſt, That the Popular Tribunal eſtabliſhed at Marſeilles is annulled.

2d, The Central Committee eſtabliſhed to receive ſecret denunciations is annulled.

3d, The Preſidents of the ſections are perſonally reſponſible for the criminal decrees which may be made.

4th, The Commiſſioners ſent from Marſeilles, Aix, and Toulon, ſhall be denounced and proſecuted according to law."

After a very long diſcuſſion, the Convention ſuſpended the execution of this arret, until after the report of the Committee of Public Safety.

Letter from Citizen Gaſparin, Commiſſioner with the Northern Army, dated Orchies, May 9.

"I herewith tranſmit you a report of the affair of yeſterday, which has been juſt now ſent to me by General Lamoliere. I can warrant the truth of it, as I never quitted him a moment ſince our departure from Liſle, and as I have ſeen every thing he did, and all the private accounts which he received. What he ſays reſpecting the firmneſs of the ſoldiers of the Republic is ſtrictly agreeable to truth.

"In an expedition in which all the wants of the troops could not be ſupplied at the moment notwithſtanding the attention of the General and the Adminiſtrators, our brave defenders teſtified no uneaſineſs, except on account of the enemy not being near enough that they might engage them. In the conciſe account of the General, I find that he has forgot to mention, that at ten yeſterday evening, as we were retiring to head quarters, we obſerved the Abbey of Vigogne in flames. It was ſet on fire by our howitzers, and as the flames raged violently, I am induced to think that the magazines of the enemy muſt be conſumed; and I have no doubt that we ſhall be maſters of them to-day.

"P. S. Priſoners taken at Vigogne are continually arriving. There are a great many Engliſh amongſt them. In the laſt convoy there were 14 of Engliſh, all wounded."

Report of General Lamorliere.

"The affair of the 8th has been moſt glorious for the arms of the republic, and proves in the beſt manner the dignity of the cauſe for which we are fighting. At ſeven in the morning, for ſuch were the orders of Gen. Dampierre the commander in chief, the different corps of which my ſmall army is compoſed, attacked the advanced poſts of the enemy. The firing was commenced by the diviſion under the command of Gen. Deſpourches, who was charged to diſlodge the enemy from the Abbey of Vigogne, and from the different entrenchments which they had in the wood of St. Amand. The Gen. and our brave brethren in arms preſented themſelves with unexampled courage and intrepidity. They overcame incredible obſtacles, as at every ſtep they found entrenchments, from which they drove the enemy, who were every where far ſuperior in number, notwithſtanding batteries of 17 p unders which they continually employed againſt us.

"Deſpourches had taken poſt on the platform of the Abbey of Vigogne, where he entrenched himſelf, and kept up a briſk fire from a quarter paſt 7 in the morning until 9 in the evening, I ſucceſsfully ſent him a ſupply of proviſions and ammunition, which he in vain expected from Valenciennes. This General Officer uſed all his efforts to have his right wing covered by the left flank of Gen. Hedonville, who attacked Rhemes at the ſame time, but he could never ſucceed, except in regard to the few chaſſeurs. It appears that the enemy loſt a great number of men, we had alſo ſome brave ſoldiers killed.

"This diviſion lay on their arms all night, in the wood of St. Amand, retaining their poſition, and will this morning continue their attack, which cannot be made with advantage unleſs they can unite on the right wing with diviſions ordered to diſlodge the enemy from the wood of Rhemes.

"At the moment when Deſpourches attacked with my advanced guard, I marched againſt the enemy encamped near St. Amand in two different points.

"They made a more feeble defence than they did the preceding evening, and endeavoured to draw me near the town or the cauſeway; but having determined not to take poſſeſſion of it till they ſhould be driven from Rhemes and Vigogne, I occupied them in different points and at different times, to render my diverſion more uſeful.

"I directed ſeveral attacks on my left, both againſt Lecelles and againſt a mill where the enemy were poſted, and from which they were

driven with loſs. My chaſſeurs fired even under the camp at Maulde, where they were entrenched; and having received intelligence that the Auſtrians were going to eſtabliſh themſelves at Boncham, I carried three battalions and ſix pieces of cannon to my poſt of Belle Porte.

"General Chaumont, who was ordered to keep open my communications from Belle Porte as far as Nache, ſeveral times checked the enemy, who endeavoured to turn my left flank, and to cut off my retreat.

"General Dampierre had written to me to repair to him myſelf, or to ſend to him a confidential perſon. I charged with this miſſion Adjutant General Dupont, and I could not have choſen one more diſtinguiſhed in every reſpect, or who is more zealous in the ſervice of the Republic.

"I cannot too much praiſe the courage of our brave defenders, they diſplayed Republican Valour, and obſerved a diſcipline which gives the greateſt hopes of the ſucceſs of our arms. They are fatigued, but they never loſe that cheerfulneſs which is inſeperable from a good cauſe.

"My ſmall army conſiſts of troops from Douay, the camp near Lille and the advanced poſts of the latter.

"P. S. At nine this morning the troops are under arms. They will keep the enemy in check while Deſpourches is making efforts to drive them from the Abbey of Vigogne. I have no doubt of their ſucceſs if they can be joined by Hedouville. I am going to proceed to his poſt when I have viſited thoſe which are in front and on my left flank."

SUMMONS OF DUNKIRK.

Letter from Captain Clements, commanding a ſquadron of his Britannic Majeſty before Dunkirk, to Gen. Paſcal Kerenveyer, April 24.

"Sir,

"Having the honor to command a ſquadron of ſhips of war of his Britannic Majeſty, deſtined to cruize before Dunkirk, and ready to cooperate with the forces that are advancing by land to reduce that town, once ſo flouriſhing, I take the liberty to inform you, that if you have any propoſals to make, to endeavor to check the progreſs of a war which muſt infallibly involve the town and inhabitants of Dunkirk in total ruin and deſtruction, I am ready to receive them, and to inſure inviolability of perſons and property.

"I invite you, Sir, and all the inhabitants of Dunkirk, to take into ſerious conſideration the ſad effects which will reſult to you and your families from refuſing this conciliatory offer to prevent a farther effuſion of blood, and for putting an end on your part to a war ſo deſtructive to the true intereſt of your country.

"I am ſent to offer you the protection of a great and honorable power, until your Conſtitution ſhall be eſtabliſhed on a ſolid baſis.

"I ſhould not have detained the fiſhing boat *les Trois Sœurs*, Capt. Mathieu Charles Kezel, had not a French privateer on Friday laſt taken two Engliſh fiſhing boats, between Folkſtone and Dover. I had no orders to moleſt induſtrious fiſhermen. I tranſmitted orders to the Officer who commands the naval forces of his Britannic Majeſty at Oſtend, to ſet at liberty the fiſherman Kezel, whom I now ſend to Dunkirk with this letter, having detained his ſon as an hoſtage till he brings me back an anſwer. I declare on my honor, that when I receive it, I ſhall releaſe the boat of M. C. Kezel, and his crew, to go wherever they may chooſe, and pay him alſo for his trouble.

"I declare ſolemnly, on the honor of an Engliſh officer, that if any perſon from Dunkirk will do me the honor to come and treat with me perſonally, his ſuite, boat and crew, ſhall remain ſacred, and that they ſhall have full liberty to return to Dunkirk whenever they think proper.

"I am, Sir,
"your moſt obedient
"humble ſervant,
"JOHN CLEMENTS, ſenr.
"Commanding the ſquadron of the ſhips of
"his Britannic Majeſty, before Dunkirk."

Copy of the anſwer of Brigadier-General Kerenveyer, Commandant at Dunkirk.

"Sir,

"I have received the letter which you took the trouble to write to me to announce your plans, and the orders with which you are charged. I have only a few words to ſay in reply, and theſe are, that neither I, who have the honor to command in Dunkirk, nor any of the inhabitants or citizens, will ever liſten to any propoſal tending to diſhonor the French name. It is uſeleſs therefore to loſe time in epiſtolary correſpondence, which would become tedious, and be at leaſt illegal. Do me the honor to attack me in a military manner, and I ſhall have that of anſwering you—for it is in this manner that diſcuſſions ought to be terminated between people of our cloth.

Signed,
PASCAL KERENVEYER,
"The Brigadier General Commandant of the
"Diſtrict of Dunkirk."

FRANCKFORT, May 1.

At one o'clock in the morning of the 28th ult. the French landed near Guſtavesburg, ſlided unperceived between the advanced poſts, then advanced and mounted on the parapet of a battery, at which a detachment of Pruſſian cannoneers had been working all night, and where they were at that very moment repoſing their wearied limbs.

The attack was ſo unexpected, that thoſe who were not at firſt killed, or made priſoners, endeavoured to ſave themſelves in the neighbouring batteries; but the French purſued them ſo cloſely, that the Saxon troops, charged with the guard of the other batteries and entrenchments, alſo yielded to the impetuoſity of the aſſailants, in ſpite of all the endeavors of their officers to prevent them. The enemy then ſpiked up the large artillery, cohorns, &c. and took away their carriages, and alſo three ſmall cannon.—M. de Luben, a brave Pruſſian officer of artillery, was killed upon this occaſion, as were alſo a great number of matroſſes; M. de Rabe, Lieut. of artillery, and many of the privates belonging to his corps, were taken priſoners.

Such was the confuſion that enſued in conſequence of this nocturnal expedition, that the German peaſants in the neighbourhood drove away their cattle, &c. and the Saxons ſent their baggage across the river.

The French did not loſe one man; the allies being ſo panic-ſtruck as to be unable to fire a ſingle cannon upon them.

LEGHORN, April 23.

By a ſhip arrived here from Baſtia, in the iſland of Corſica, we learn, that General Paoli has refuſed to obey the Decree brought to him by the Commiſſioners, with orders to conduct him to the bar of the National Convention.

BELFAST, May 21.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

MAY 14.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Sir James Murray Bart. Adjutant General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Tournay May 10, 1793.

In conſequence of the movements of the enemy, which gave reaſon to expect an attack upon the Auſtrian and Pruſſian poſts, his Royal Highneſs determined to march in the morning of the 8th to their ſupport. He arrived about ſix o'clock at the camp of Maulde with the brigade of Guards, and a battalion of the 10th regiment of Hanoverian infantry. The Pruſſian General was by this means enabled to reinforce himſelf, at St. Amand and the adjoining wood, with the troops which had occupied that important poſition.

The attack commenced about 7 o'clock. It was directed againſt the poſts occupied by General Cairfayt, which extend from the Scheldt to the Abbaye de Vigogne, and the Pruſſian corps which defends the wood in the front of the high road, leading from that place to St. Amand.

To theſe points were directed the whole efforts of the French army, which had been previouſly reinforced by all they could bring together from every quarter. General Knoblesdorff having been under the neceſſity of ſending a conſiderable part of the troops to ſupport the Auſtrians at the Abbaye de Vigogne, his Royal Highneſs about 5 o'clock, left two battalions in the camp at Maulde, and marched with the Coldſtream, the flank battalion, and that of the third regiment, to his ſupport.

When the battalion of the Coldſtream, which was upon the left, arrived, the enemy had nearly reached the road; they already commanded it to a great degree, by the fire; the guns attached to the battalion were placed upon it, and by a well directed and well ſupported fire, kept the battery which was oppoſed to them in check, and did conſiderable execution.

The battalion advanced into the wood, attacked and drove the enemy before them: in going forward they became unfortunately expoſed to the fire of a battery, from which they ſuffered ſeverely. They fell back to their poſition at the edge of the wood, which they maintained for the reſt of the day, notwithſtanding a heavy cannonade; the enemy made no attempt to approach them. Nothing can exceed the ſpirit and bravery diſplayed by the men and officers of the battalion upon this occaſion; nor is leſs praiſe due to the alacrity and intrepidity with which the other battalions advanced into action. They took different poſitions in the wood, where they were at times expoſed to a ſevere cannonade, from which, however, they received little injury, the direction of the fire being in general above them. There were ſeen this morning between forty and fifty of the French lying dead upon the ſpot upon which the fire of the Coldſtream and of its guns had been directed. Major General Lake commanded the battalions which went into action; and his Royal Highneſs declared he was much indebted to him for his exertions.

The importance of the ſervice rendered by his Majeſty's troops upon this day has been acknowledged in the ſtrongeſt and moſt moſt explicit terms by the Generals of the different armies; and if by their timely cooperation the enemy were prevented from advancing upon the high road, it cannot be doubted that they contributed, in a very great degree, to ſecure the fortune of the day.

At the Abbaye de Vigogne and the village of Raimes the action continued with almoſt equal and unremitting violence, till 8 o'clock in the evening: General Clairfayt was every where ſucceſsful in maintaining his ground; the enemy, however, though baffled and defeated in their purpoſe, remained in the woods within a very ſmall diſtance of his poſts.—During the action they cannonaded the Pruſſian camp near St. Amand. I am not exactly informed what meaſures they took in order to keep the Prince of Cobourg in check, but it appears that nothing of moment paſſed in that quarter.

Upon the following day, the 9th, there was but little firing, and it was not known, what might be the intention of the enemy. His Royal Highneſs thought it therefore proper to let the troops remain till the evening at St. Amand and Maulde. Every thing being quiet, and intelligence having been received that the troops oppoſed to General Knobelſdorff were retreating, they began their march for Tournay, but he was ſtopped at the village of Maulde by a meſſage from General Clairfayt, informing him that the enemy had erected batteries all along his front, as well as upon ſome part of General Knobelſdorffs, which, if they were allowed to complete and poſſeſs, it would become extremely difficult for him to maintain his poſition.—His Royal Highneſs immediately ſtopped the march of the troops, and went himſelf to St. Amand, where he was met by Gen. Clairfayt and Gen. Knobelſdorff. It was agreed that the Auſtrians and Pruſſians ſhould aſſault the whole of the batteries at day-break, whilſt his Royal Highneſs retained poſſeſſion of the camp of Maulde.

This was done accordingly and had the deſired ſucceſs. The enemy had withdrawn their cannon in the night; but they were entirely driven from the batteries, ſeveral killed, and upwards of 130 priſoners taken, with a very inconſiderable loſs. Thus defeated upon every occaſion, the enemy ſeem to have entirely abandoned their deſign: the body which came from Liſle has fallen back upon Orchies. There is firing to day at one of Gen. Cairfayt's poſts, but nothing which had the appearance of a ſerious attack. By the account of deſerters and priſoners, they loſt 4,000 upon the 8th.—General Dampiere is ſaid to have received a wound, of which he is ſince dead.

The troops arrived this evening in their former quarters.

The Auſtrians had upwards of 500 killed and wounded, and the Pruſſians 400 on the 8th.

DUBLIN, May 23.

By Sir James Murray's letter we do not find that the French, if they did really loſe 4000 men on the 8th, were much diſturbed by that dreadful waſte of blood, for they not only kept the field of battle, but fought again the next day, and on the 10th it appears that they retired in perfect order, carried off their cannon, and were neither purſued or annoyed by the combined armies.

LONDON, May 15.

The Auſtrians have made a requiſition, through a Britiſh officer, to our government, for various ſupplies, and among other articles for 40,000 tons of hay, without which they aſſure our Miniſters that they cannot keep the field.

The requiſition fills, as we hear from rumour, ſixteen pages of paper. All the neceſſaries of flour, oats, beef, pork, peas, and in ſhort, proviſions of all kind, cloaths of all kind, arms of all kind, ſtores of all kind, &c. &c. are enumerated, and without our aid they cannot go on. Theſe are pleaſant circumſtances for a country already ſo deeply involved.

A pleaſure boat belonging to Yarmouth, in taking the diverſion of fiſhing, and ſhooting at the rock birds beyond the Needles, has been taken by a French privateer and carried into St. Maloes.

We underſtand that the loſs on both ſides, in the late engagement near Conde, is much greater than was at firſt reported. The loſs of the French is ſtated to be 2000 men, beſides 26 pieces of cannon taken. The French General having been completely foiled in the object of his attempt, which was to throw ſuccours into Valenciennes and Conde, it is thought both theſe places will very ſpeedily ſurrender at diſcretion.

PORTSMOUTH, May 19.

The following is an accurate ſtate of the line of battle ſhips to act under the command of vice admiral Lord Hood, in the Mediterranean. Victory and Britannia, of 100 guns; St. George, Windſor Caſtle, Princeſs Royal, of 98 guns; Egmont, Illuſtrious, Alcide, Terrible, Agamemnon, Fortitude, Coloſſus, Courageaux, Captain, Leviathan, Robuſt, Berwick, Bedford and Montague, of 74 guns; and the St. Albans and Ardent, of 64 guns; with adother ſhip of the line not yet ordered, 15 frigates, fireſhips, ſloops, cutters, &c. in all 60 pendants—and are to be joined with 35 ſhips of different rates, belonging to Spain.

As this immenſe force cannot be intended to act only againſt the French fleet in that ſea, not above one third of its number or ſtrength, and as the ſhips carry a number of flat-bottomed boats—there can be no doubt whatever but that both Toulon and Marſeilles will be attacked, and probably at the ſame time.

NANTZ, April 24.

Confirmation of the taking of the Capital of Brittany by the Royaliſts.

The Patriots, finding themſelves defeated, ran to the priſons of Bouffai and Chateau, (priſons at Nantz) in which they had ſhut up a number of victims, males and females. We do not know the number of thoſe in the Chateau, but, we know that in the priſon of Bouffai 22 were confined. Of this number were Meſſrs. de Menou, the father and eldeſt ſon; M. de Vue, and his two ſons in law; two Meſſieurs de Brue du Cleray; Villeaduc, an advocate; M. Grandmaiſon; Arnould de la Noe; Cornileau; Richard de la Rouilliere, brother of our late legitimate mayor; and Laurencin, and his four companions, with whoſe names we are unacquainted.

The monſters had juſt time to butcher all their victims in theſe two priſons. But the divine vengeance did not long delay the puniſhment due to their barbarity. The firſt care of the Royaliſts, on entering victoriouſly into Nantz (an event which took place the day before yeſterday, after the battle of Soriniere, fought on the 21ſt, on the Rochelle road, at two leagues diſtance from this capital) was to ſet free the priſoners. But they were, alas! too late—they found them all butchered, and floating in their blood, which was ſtill warm! Then it was that, liſtening to the impulſe of their rage only, they ſlew every man they found in arms; not one of whom eſcaped their juſt reſentment; the butchery was ſuch, that the blood ran in rivulets through the ſtreets.

Thus has this juſtifiable ſeverity expiated the high enormities of the Guillotine theſe wretches kept in conſtant readineſs on the ſquare of Bouffai, and which, like the Idol of Bel, daily devoured ſeveral victims. So numerous were theſe that, to avoid terrifying the people, they had been under the neceſſity of ſurrounding it by a number of planks of a certain height, and of covering the floor of the incloſure with a deep layer of ſand, to the end that the blood might be thus abſorbed, and prevented from overflowing the ſquare.

UNITED STATES.

ELIZABETH TOWN, (M.) July 5.

Laſt week the ingenious and philoſophic Mr. Chambers, of Mercersburgh, in Pennſylvania, favored us with a few experiments of his new invented Fire Arms. He had but a ſmall piece with him, which, nevertheleſs, diſcharged ſix balls in ſucceſſion, with only once loading and once drawing the trigger, excluſive of the reſerve ſhot, which went off at the drawing another trigger. He fired at a mark, and each ball ſeemed to have the ſame force and effect as if loaded and fired in the common manner, and from a common muſket. He informs us that he has made another, about the ſize of an Engliſh muſket, which will diſcharge 13 or 14 balls in the ſame manner; which number of rounds, at cloſe quarters (and in a ſerious engagement it is vague, in ſome caſes more dangerous to fight otherwiſe) will very probably decide any battle. There is a ſufficiency of time between each ſhot to take freſh aim. This ſeems really to be a great and important improvement of fire arms—and it would be a pity that our national legiſlature ſhould either want power or inclination to avail themſelves of the invention.

But humanity, on the other hand, whiſpers in our ear, ſtay thy hand, there are already too many inventions to deſtroy the life of man. Yet, as it has in a great meaſure been demonſtrated, that the invention of gun powder and fire arms have been the means of ſaving many lives; therefore, a farther improvement in this ſcience, according to purity of reaſoning, may be the means, in the end, of ſaving ſtill more. However, be this at it may, the government of a country ought to have the power and the means, as well of repelling invaſion and ſtriking terror to an enemy, as of exerciſing national lenity and humanity.

NEW-YORK, July 10.

In our Journal of the 3d inſt. we publiſhed an account of the entrances and clearances of veſſels foreign ports, and of coaſters, at the port of Philadelphia, for the laſt ſix months. A correſpondent has favored us with the ſame, at the cuſtom houſe of this port, for the like period. The following ſtatement of both is now preſented for the information of our readers:—

	Veſſels entered at the port of Phila. from Jan. 1 to July '93.	Veſſels entered at the port of New-York for the ſame period.	Surplus in favor of New-York.	Veſſels cleared at the port of Philadelphia, for the ſame period.	Veſſels cleared at the port of New-York for the ſame period.	Surplus in favor of New-York.
Ships	72	73	1	49	85	36
Brigs, &c.	111	111		91	114	57
Sch'rs.	51	70	19	57	76	19
Sloops,	44	51	7	51	64	13
	278	305	27	248	373	125
Coaſters,	351	538	187	229	516	296

JULY 16.

Extract of a letter from a Captain of an American veſſel at St. Euſtatia, dated 23d June, 1793, received yeſterday.

"The Engliſh privateers play the deuce with the American veſſels, that have no ſea letters or paſs—that is to ſay, they carry them into port, overhaul them from ſtem to ſtern, and oftentimes detain them a week or more: they go through an examination, in which they are ſworn and queſtioned by the king's attorney, whatever he pleaſes to aſk, which muſt be very embarraſſing."

In honor of the day (14th July) a number of patriotic French and American citizens aſſembled at Corre's, where an elegant entertainment was provided; the national colours of France and the 13 ſtripes of America were diſplayed in ſeveral parts of the city—and in the evening an invitation was given by the Tammany Society, to the French Conſul and other citizens, at their Wigwam, where a cold collation was provided.

EXAMPLE FOR CHARACTER WRITERS.

FROM THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE.

LAST Sunday morning, Mrs. LILIUS JACK, breathed her laſt, in the 79th year of a life devoted to virtue.

In her laſt years ſhe ſuffered much affliction, with that temper and diſpoſition which manifeſt a reſigned will; and met death, as her deliverer from pain and ſorrow, in confidence of the reſurrection of the *juſt*.

The following beautiful ODE was ſung at the celebration of the Feſtival of St. John, the 24th ult. by the Maſonic Fraternity, at Newport.

GIVE to Heroes all their due,
Twine their brows with laurels too;
But ſhall we no laurels find,
For our love to human kind?
Let the ſocial virtues ſhine,
Doing good is ſure divine.

A MASONIC ODE.

Tune—God ſave Great WASHINGTON.

THOU ſelf-exiſtent Lord,
Thou all-creative word,
Spirit of pow'r;
Accept our notes of praiſe,
O thou ancient of days,
Accept our feſtive lays,
In this glad hour.

II.

Let all exalt their voice,
Let all at once rejoice,
To ſound thy Fame:
Thou Great! Great Architect,
Thy children all connect,
With love and joint reſpect,
To bleſs thy Name.

III.

From all beneath the ſkies,
Jehovah's praiſe ariſe,
His Name confeſs'd;
And may his ſovereign grace
Shine upon ev'ry face,
And render Adam's race,
Happy and bleſs'd.

THOU great firſt cauſe, whoſe wiſdom plan'd,
Whoſe pow'r atchiev'd the boundleſs ſcheme,
The matchleſs fabric of thy hand,
Proclaims the Architect Supreme.
Ye Angels that ſurround his throne,
Who form'd at firſt his joyful train,
When laying the foundation ſtone,
As then ye ſhouted—ſhout again.
With us let ev'ry heart be love,
Let ev'ry tongue be grateful praiſe;
Let ev'ry thought be realms above,
Let ev'ry voice be choral lays.

Extract from a publication in a Baltimore paper.

"WHILST thouſands and tens of thouſands of our fellow creatures are exterminating one another from the face of the earth, we repoſe in the lap of peace and liberty, war, the ſcourge of mankind, being at a great diſtance from us.—We all rejoice in that ſtrict neutrality, which has been wiſely determined upon, and all unite in hope, that it may not be interrupted. There are however ſome amongſt us, who do not ſcruple to aſſert, that the admiſſion of French privateers with their prizes, and liberty of ſale, in our ports, will ultimately involve this country in a diſpute with England. I know not whether ſuch remarks flow from a ſpirit *irritated* at ſeeing Engliſh prizes *only* carried in; or from a diabolical wiſh of once more ſeeing the banners of deſpotiſm waving our happy ſhores; or, perhaps, flowing from a heart fearful of our peace and harmony being in danger of interruption—God, who knows the heart, only knows from what motives ſuch ſentiments are propagated!—Sure I am that they are impolitic and indecent.—The right of admitting privateers and their prizes into the ports of neutral nations, has never been queſtioned! Neutral ports are a ſanctuary for all the powers at war; the produce and manufactures of other nations are vended therein and by reaſon of their neutrality, they ſoon become rich and proſperous! Previous to the late war, Oſtend was an inconſiderable port, and the moſt filthy in Europe; having the benefit of neutrality, it ſoon roſe into conſequence——privateers with the prizes flocked to it—ſales were freely permitted—merchandiſe, to a vaſt amount, were carried thither from all nations—the riches of the Eaſt and Weſt flowed into Oſtend, and at length the emperor Joſeph, ſenſible of the vaſt advantages it enjoyed from its ſtate of neutrality, enlarged and beautified the harbor, removed many of the natural obſtructions that rendered the entrance dangerous, and it now ſhines as one of the firſt commercial cities in Europe. Liſbon was open for the reception of the veſſels and prizes of the powers at war (Americans I think only excepted, whoſe independence Portugal had not acknowledged) and I believe in no caſe was ſales prevented. We all know the advantages Euſtatia enjoyed, by reaſon of the neutrality of Holland, and would have continued to enjoy, if the court of Great-Britain had not reaſon to think a ſecret treaty was entered into between Holland and this country, and in conſequence declared war! And was not the good effects of their neutral condition felt by all the Daniſh Weſt-India Iſlands? —Why therefore bellow againſt the government of this country, and expreſs fear and apprehenſions of war being the conſequence of actions which are the practice of neutral independent nations (exiſting treaties altogether out of the queſtion).—Such gentlemen would do well to refrain from ſuch obſervations, which can do no good, but much harm, till they ſee the conduct of government to Britiſh cruizers, with French prizes, if any ſhould arrive among us."

SHIP NEWS.

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Philadelphia, July 20.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip John, Capt. Whitewell, in 56 days from Amſterdam—a Dutch paper of the 16th May brought by this veſſel contains an account ſaid to have been received at the Hague by expreſs from Prince Saxe Cobourg's army—of a battle fought on the 11th May, between the French and the combined army—in which the French were defeated with the loſs of nine thouſand men killed, wounded and taken, and eighty-four pieces of cannon; the account adds, that the commander in chief of the French was killed. —*This is probably a repetition of the affair of the 8th with additions.*

The accounts in general received by this veſſel are as vague and indefinite as thoſe through other mediums.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable Merchant in Baltimore, to his friend in this city, dated the 16th inſtant.

"A veſſel from Cork in 32 days, brings an account of the deſeat of the combined armies at Conde, and of an immenſe ſlaughter among them.

"The French armies have been ſo ſucceſsful, that the people throughout England and Ireland, are ſeeking for peace, and it was the prevailing opinion it would ſoon take place, highly in favor and much to the honor of the French nation."

Further accounts by the late European arrivals inform, that the attack or ſtorming of Mentz or Mayence, was to be directed by Gen. Turpin, and that the bombardment of that city was begun. Gen. Cuſtine's army, conſiſting of 40000 men, was ſtrongly intrenched within the lines of Weiſſemburg behind the Lauer—this army is ſaid to be compoſed of men either too young or too old, the conſequence of forced recruiting. The Auſtrians ſay that a great many deſerters come over to them from Cuſtine, and from Mayence—in the latter they are reduced to the neceſſity of killing the artillery horſes, and ſalting them—though the ſame accounts ſay they have meat ſufficient for ſix months. A letter from Gen. Cuſtine, dated April 28. ſays, that in a ſortie and in ſome attacks on Mentz on the 11th and 14th, the Heſſians and Saxons loſt 2000 men. In conſequence of Dumourier's treachery, the National Convention have publiſhed an addreſs "*to all people and all governments*;"—this reſpects principally the breach of the law of nations in ſeizing Bournonville and the Commiſſioners. A motion was made in the Convention on the 30th April by M. Guadet, that as the Convention was no longer reſpected, as the galleries hiſſed every member they diſliked, no protection, that the ſittings ſhould in future be and the authorities of Paris offered the members held at Verſailles—no deciſion on this motion appears. Cambon rendered an account of the armies; that of the North he ſtated to conſiſt of 90000 effective men; that of the Ardennes at 37000; that of the Moſelle and of the Rhine compleat; that of the Pyrennes had been ſuddenly augmented by a great number of men—50000 directed their march towards Perpignan. The Spaniſh invaſion, Cambon ſaid, had turned out to be nothing of conſequence, their forces conſiſted only of a few vagabonds who came for the ſake of plunder—and that they were beaten back. [*An account publiſhed in this city has ſtated the Spaniſh forces deſtined to invade France at* 120,000.] A letter from Gen. Biron, at Nice, of 22d April, gives an account of ſome advantages gained by the French under his command over the Sardinians; 100 of the latter were killed, and 20 wounded; of the French only 5 killed and 10 wounded.—The militia of Ireland are embodying by order of the Britiſh and Iriſh governments; to this meaſure ſome oppoſition has been made in ſome places. The liſt of bankrupts in England had encreaſed; the calamity had reached Ireland, the government of which was taking meaſures for the ſupport of the public credit.

The Court of Liſbon has ordered a cruize in the Streights of Gibraltar againſt the French, conſiſting of a ſhip of the line, four frigates, and ſeveral veſſels of leſs ſize.

The late action near Conde was, by all accounts, very bloody. The French fought for the purpoſe only of covering ſome relief which they wiſhed to throw into Conde, and in this tis ſaid they partly ſucceeded.

The Dutch are fitting out a fleet of 10 ſhips of the line and 10 frigates, and 3,500,000 florins have already been iſſued out for that purpoſe.

An Engliſh frigate had taken a French Eaſt-Indiaman from Pondicherry to France, valued at 130,000. but as this rich prize was ſteering for England, ſhe was re-taken by the Robert privateer of Nantes.

A plague rages at Algiers, which carries off a great many perſons daily.

The city of Gottenburg, in Sweden, has greatly ſuffered by fire; 73 fine houſes have been burned, and upwards of 141 families, beſides the garriſon, have loſt the whole of their property.

A letter from General Cuſtine dated May 7, appears in the Engliſh papers in which he requeſts the Convention to ſend him a ſucceſſor—being poſitively determined to reſign, in conſequence as he ſays of being brought to a trial before three commiſſioners on the 27th April.

At Richmond, Peterſburgh, Alexandria and ſeveral other places in Virginia, ſubſcriptions have been opened with ſucceſs, for the relief of the unfortunate fugitives from Cape Francois.

A paſſenger of reſpectability in the ſhip Sally, arrived at Baltimore, in ſeven weeks from Limerick, informs, that juſt before they ſailed, it was currently reported there, that the combined armies had retired from before Conde, and that 600 of the Britiſh guards had fell in an action with the French, who had alſo made priſoners of two officers of diſtinction in the Auſtrian army, and that the brave patriot and valiant general Dampierre, had been killed in an engagement with the enemy near Conde.

The ſpirit of benevolence appears to catch from town to town, and city to city, in the United States—and as far as the means will go to effect it, we doubt not the diſtreſſes of every ſufferer from the Cape will be alleviated.

Tueſday laſt a company of Militia, from the regiment of Artillery, marched from this city, under the command of Capt. Seitel, to perform duty at Fort Mifflin.

We are informed that 30 ſail of the French ſhips now lying in Hampton road are expected to come round to this city in a few days.

The brig Little Democrat came to anchor at Newcaſtle on Tueſday night, and got under way on Wedneſday morning, having 120 men on board.

On the 7th of May, in the Parliament of Great-Britain, after a long debate, in which the Houſe grew exceedingly clamorous, on the propoſition of Mr. Grey, for a committee of enquiry into the Parliamentary repreſentation, a diviſion took place at 4 o'clock in the morning, when there appeared

Againſt the motion	282
For the motion	41
Majority	241

There is a report in town, ſays a Baltimore paper, that Col. Pajor marched from Fort-Dauphin with his own regiment and a few volunteers, againſt the mulattoes and negroes, at Cape Francois—that the Colonel had entirely defeated them, and got poſſeſſion of the town. During the engagement Sonthonax loſt his head.

Among the numerous liſts of Toaſts given on the ever-to-be-commemorated fourth of July—the following are ſelected as breathing the genuine ſentiments of patriotiſm, philanthropy, peace and freedom. They were drank at Richmond, Virginia—and muſt vibrate in uniſon with the feelings of every real friend to the United States, and the happineſs of man.

1. THE people of the United States—May they ever have reaſon to celebrate the return of this auſpicious day.

2. The Preſident of the United States—May the love and confidence of his fellow-citizens increaſe with his exertions for the public good, and may his late ſignal attention to the true intereſts of the United States in conſerving to them the bleſſings of peace, receive the applauſe and gratitude of the preſent age, and of future generations.

3. The people of France—May their efforts to obtain political happineſs be crowned with the permanent eſtabliſhment of a free and equal government.

4. May the empire of reaſon extend over the globe, and government be conſidered by all nations but as the inſtrument of human happineſs.

5. May a difference in political ſentiment produce no other effect in America, than a full and diſpaſſionate inveſtigation of political principles.

6. May harmony and confidence in our national councils, conſpire to give efficacy and ſucceſs to our national meaſures; and may all public men loſe the ſpirit of faction in the love of their country.

7. May the commerce of America be free as her government.

8. May our negociations with the Indian tribes terminate the neceſſity and calamities of war; or, may the valour of our army procure for their country that peace which her juſtice and lenity ſhall be unable to obtain.

9. The Marquis De la Fayette—May the people of America forever pay to him the juſt tribute of gratitude, and may they continue to eſteem him in his adverſities, as they juſtly loved and admired him in the ſplendor of his fortunes.

10. May our valour in war be equalled only by our wiſdom in peace.

11. May the conſtitution of the United States be forever kept inviolate by thoſe who ſhall be intruſted with its adminiſtration.

12. May the induſtry of our people, and the wiſdom and mildneſs of our laws, render the United States the emporium of the world, and an aſylum to the human race.

The memory of thoſe brave citizens who fell in the eſtabliſhment of American liberty.

14. The fair daughters of America.

15. Peace and happineſs to all the nations of the earth.

The following toaſts were given at Wilkeſbarre, Luzerne County, at the celebration of independence the 4th inſtant.

1. The day.

2. The United States of America—May their conſtitution and laws be the models from which all the nations of the earth ſhall be taught the true combinations of perfect freedom.

3. The Preſident of the United States

4. The Vice-Preſident of the United States,

5. The Congreſs of the United States.—May the baſis of their proceedings be the happineſs of the people.

6. The French Nation.—May they be ſucceſsful and finally eſtabliſh their freedom.

7. Citizen Genet.

8. The Governor and State of Pennſylvania—May it forever flouriſh in her agriculture, commerce and manufactures.

9. Our ſiſter States.—May our union be forever.

10. The memory of thoſe heroes who nobly fought and bled in the cauſe of Liberty in America.

11. Succeſs to the arms of our Weſtern army.

12. The rights of man.

13. The armies of France.——May the ſwords be beat to plough ſhares when liberty prevails among the nations of the earth.

14. The county of Luzerne.—May virtue and union enſure the proſperity of its inhabitants.

15. The Fair Daughters of America.

Thoſe politicians who draw a line of diſtinction between the government eſtabliſhed by the people, and the people themſelves, take the moſt effectual meaſure to render a republican ſyſtem odious—and evince that the *preſent order* of things which they have no hand in directing, is their only grievance.

Our newſpapers abound with accounts of abuſes and depredations committed on our trade and commerce by the Britiſh privateers; but, ſays a correſpondent, we do not hear of any memorials, repreſentations or remonſtrances, being made or preſented to the executive of the United States, by any perſon or perſons on the ſubject.

The preſervation of the government, peace and neutrality of the United States, is of importance to every citizen who poſſeſſes, or expects to poſſeſs any property—and their ſubverſion can only be an object of purſuit to thoſe who expect to gain by anarchy and confuſion. This is a ſhort account of the buſineſs—but it is a true one.

Sunday laſt being the anniverſary of the deſtruction of the Baſtile by the citizens of Paris, its approach was announced the preceding evening, at Baltimore, by the firing of cannon by the French veſſels in that port, who at ſunriſe, hoiſted their colours and fired a ſalute, which was repeated every hour through the day.

The Governor of Maſſachuſetts having been ſerved with a ſummons by John Brooks, Eſq. marſhal of the Federal Court of the United States, William Vaſſall complainant, in equity, *verſus* the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts *defendant*—has iſſued his proclamation for convening the two houſes of the Legiſlature, on the 18th September:—"it being a matter, ſays the proclamation, in which the inhabitants of this FREE Commonwealth are deeply intereſted"—and which will require the conſideration of the General Court at an earlier time than that to which they were adjourned."

Madame DOUTTE, wife of M. DOUTTE, an inhabitant du quartier de Vallieres, loſt her huſband in the diſaſters of the Cape on the 20th June laſt. She is ignorant of his fate—She requeſts that thoſe who may have it in their power to give her any information reſpecting her huſband, would ſend it to the houſe of Mrs. HUDSON, High-ſtreet, Baltimore, where ſhe reſides, or to Madame QUANTE, in the ſame ſtreet.—*A re-publication of the above by the ſeveral printers is requeſted.*

Letter from the Miniſter of the French Republic, to the Secretary of the United States of America.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1793.
Second year of the Republic.

"In conformity to the orders I have juſt received, I am eager to notify to the Government of the United States, in the name of the Proviſionary Executive Council charged with the Adminiſtration of our Government, that the French Nation has conſtituted herſelf a Republic.

"This notification would have been accompanied with freſh Credentials, if the baſis which ought to be eſtabliſhed on this head had been finally regulated, and if the Executive Council had not choſen rather to manifeſt, as ſoon as poſſible, the reſolutions taken by the whole nation, of declaring the abolition of Royalty, and the creation of a Republic in France. Independent of the intereſt which this great determinatian of a nation, that has given her concurrence to the defence of liberty, and eſtabliſhment of independence, ought to inſpire here, it will doubtleſs alſo be conſidered by the United States, as a new pledge of the cloſe friendſhip which ſubſiſts between the two nations. In this perſuaſion, the Executive Counſel of the French Republic has charged me to aſſure your Government of her diſpoſitions, which are likewiſe thoſe of my nation, to rivet the ties of our friendſhip with you, and to multiply between the two nations commercial connections of reciprocal utility.

"I congratulate myſelf upon being able to tranſmit to you the expreſſion of ſentiments in which I participate to the utmoſt extent, and of which my conduct ſhall never ceaſe to bear an invariable teſtimony.

(Signed) "TERNANT."

THE ANSWER.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 1793.

SIR,

I HAVE laid before the Preſident of the United States your notification of the 17th inſtant, in the name of the Proviſory Executive Council, charged with the adminiſtration of your Government, that the French nation has conſtituted itſelf into a Republic. The Preſident receives with great ſatisfaction this attention of the Executive Council, and the deſire they have manifeſted of making known to us the reſolution entered into by the National Convention, even before a definitive regulation of their new eſtabliſhment could take place. Be aſſured, Sir, that the Government and the Citizens of the United States view with the moſt ſincere pleaſure, every advance of your Nation towards its happineſs, an object eſſentially connected with its liberty, and they conſider the union of principles and purſuits between our two countries as a link which binds ſtill cloſer their intereſts and affections.

We earneſtly wiſh on our part, that theſe our mutual diſpoſitions may be improved to mutual good, by eſtabliſhing our commercial interconrſe on principles as friendly to natural right and freedom as are thoſe of our governments.

I am, with ſincere eſteem and reſpect,
Sir, &c. TH. JEFFERSON.

Married, laſt Thurſday evening, Mr. WILLIAM CRAMOND, merchant of this city, to Miſs —— NIXON, daughter of John Nixon, Eſq.

To the Public.

THE Editor of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, propoſes publiſhing the Paper, under that Title, every Evening, Sunday's excepted.

To render it intereſting as a Daily Publication, it ſhall contain foreign and domeſtic, commercial and political Intelligence :—Eſſays and Obſervations, local and general :—Maritime information :—Prices Current of Merchandize and the Public Funds. Alſo a ſummary of the proceedings of Congreſs, and of the Legiſlature of this State :—with a ſketch of Congreſſional Debates, &c.

ADVERTIZING favors will be gratefully received.

TERMS.

To be printed on paper of the demy ſize ; but a larger ſize ſhall be ſubſtituted in December next.

The price Six Dollars per Annum, to be paid half Yearly.

When a ſufficient number of Subſcribers is obtained, the Publication ſhall commence.

In the interim, the Gazette will be publiſhed twice a week as uſual.—Subſcriptions are reſpectfully ſolicited by the Public's humble ſervant,

JOHN FENNO.

☞ *Subſcriptions are received at the City Tavern, South Second Street—by Mr. Dobſon, at the Stone Houſe—by other perſons who are in poſſeſſion of Subſcription papers, and by the Editor at his houſe, No. 34, North Fifth-Street.*

Philadelphia, July, 1793,

THE EDITOR

MOST earneſtly requeſts thoſe of his diſtant Subſcribers who are in arrears for the Gazette, to make payment as ſoon as poſſible.—Thoſe perſons who have received ſubſcription money on his account are deſired to remit the ſame. The arrearages for the Gazette have accumulated to a ſerious amount—Serious, as they are the only reſource to diſcharge very ſerious engagements incurred in the proſecution of this expenſive publication. Philadelphia, June 26.

BANK *of the* UNITED STATES.

JULY 1ſt, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be paid at the Bank after the 10th inſtant, to the Stockholders or their Repreſentatives duly authorized, FOURTEEN DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS for each Share, being the dividend declared for the laſt ſix months.

By order,

ep3w JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

RULES

To be obſerved in tranſacting Buſineſs with the

Inſurance Company

OF NORTH-AMERICA.

1ſt. ALL orders for Inſurance muſt be given in writing, ſigned by the applicant ; and as minute a deſcription of the veſſel is expected, as the perſon ordering the inſurance can give, reſpecting her age, built, how found and fitted, and whether double or ſingle decked.

2d. All policies will be ready for delivery in twenty-four hours after the order for inſurance is accepted at the office, and the policy muſt be taken up in ten days.

3d. Notes, with an approved endorſer, for all premiums, muſt be given in ten days, payable as follows :

For American and Weſt-India riſques, in three months after the date of the policy.

For European riſques, in ſix months.

For India and China riſques, in 12 months.

For riſques by the year, in eight months.

For riſques for ſix months, in four months.

And for riſques for any leſſer time, in three months.

4th. Loſſes will be paid in *ten days* after proof and adjuſtment ; but if the note given for the premium ſhall not have become due within that time, the amount of it ſhall, nevertheleſs, be deducted from the loſs to be paid.

The Inſurance Company of North-America hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that, agreeably to the above rules, they are ready to receive all orders for inſurance, which may be addreſſed to them, accompanied with directions to ſome reſponſible houſe in Philadelphia for the payment of the premiums within the time limited.

In caſe the riſques offered ſhall be approved, the inſurance ſhall be immediately effected ; otherwiſe notice ſhall be given, either by anſwer to the perſon applying, or to his agent, in Philadelphia, as may be ordered.

By order of the Directors,

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

July 3. 4w

INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1ſt, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Inſurance Company of North America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (to this day) of ſix per cent on the amount of the firſt inſtalment, and of one per cent per month, on the ſums paid towards the ſecond and third inſtalments, calculating from the firſt day of the month following that in which theſe payments were made. The Dividend will be paid to the Stockholders or their Repreſentatives, at the Company's Office, (No. 119, ſouth Front-Street) at any time after the 7th inſt.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

☞ *As the members of this Company are much diſperſed throughout the United States, the Printers in the ſeveral ſtates are requeſted to give the above a place in their newſpapers.*

UNIVERSITY *of* PENNSYLVANIA

JULY 12, 1793

THE vacation for the Philoſophical Claſſes commences on Monday the 15th inſtant, and is to continue *ſix* weeks ; and for the different ſchools, belonging to the Inſtitution, on Monday the 29th inſtant, to continue *four* weeks.

The Commencement for conferring Degrees on the Students of the Senior Claſs, who have been already examined before the Faculty and Truſtees, and approved of by them, will be held on the 2d Wedneſday of September next.

As the Philoſophical Profeſſors will begin their courſes of Lectures about the 1ſt of September, to the Claſſes under their care, and as it is uſual for Students from diſtant parts, who wiſh to finiſh their education in the Univerſity, to enter one or other of theſe Claſſes, according to their proficiency in Literature, it is recommended to ſuch Students to make their applications for admiſſion at that time.

The Lectures of the Provoſt for the benefit of the Medical Students, will begin, as uſual, on the firſt of November, when the Lectures of the Medical Profeſſors commence.

By order of the Faculty,

WM. ROGERS, Sec'ry.

Albany Glaſs-Houſe.

The Proprietors *of the* Glaſs-Manufactory, under the Firm of

M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR *and* Co.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to ſuch perfection, as will be found, on compariſon, to be equal, in quality, to the beſt London Crown Glaſs.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than *imported* Glaſs, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be diſcontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propoſe to enlarge the ſcale of this buſineſs, and as the ſucceſs of it will depend on the patriotic ſupport of the public, they beg leave to ſolicit their friendly patronage in the purſuit of a branch which will intereſt every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any ſize, will be received at the Store of RHODES and MACGREGOR, No. 234, Queen-ſtreet, New-York, and at the Glaſs Warehouſe, No. 48, Market-ſtreet, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

☞ WANTED, ſix ſmart active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indented as Apprentices, and regularly inſtructed in the various branches of Glaſs-Making.

Alſo, three Window-Glaſs Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given.

May 1, 1793. ed12w

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, May 27, 1793,

500 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS SLOSS GANTT, has lately made his eſcape from Baltimore County Gaol, to which he was committed under a charge of having robbed the Eaſtern Mail, on the 28th day of January laſt : Notice is hereby given, that a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid at this Office, to any perſon or perſons who ſhall apprehend the ſaid *Thomas Sloſs Gantt*, and deliver him into the cuſtody of the keeper of the ſaid Gaol, or into the cuſtody of either of the Marſhals within the United States, ſo that the ſaid *Thomas Sloſs Gantt* may be effectually ſecured, and forthcoming to anſwer the above mentioned charge.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Poſt-Maſter General.

The following is a deſcription of the abovenamed THOMAS SLOSS GANTT : He is about ſix feet high, ſtrait and well made, has light coloured hair, tied behind, fair complexion and has a down look when ſpoken to.

City of Waſhington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for ſale at auction, by the Commiſſioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchaſe money is to be paid down, the reſidue at three equal annual payments with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Aſſembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Waſhington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the ſaid Territory which lies within this State, in the ſame manner as if he was a citizen of this State ; and the ſame lands may be conveyed by him, and tranſmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State :* Provided, *That no foreigner ſhall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 10. tf

FOR SALE, BY

MATHEW CAREY,

At his Store, No. 118, Market-ſtreet,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January, 1787, to its termination in December, 1792, in twelve volumes, price, neatly bound and lettered, nineteen dollars and one fifth.

The opinion of the Preſident of the United States, reſpecting this work, is as follows :

"I believe the American Muſeum has met with extenſive, I may ſay, with univerſal approbation from competent judges ; for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to diſſeminate political, agricultural, philoſophical, and other valuable information ; but that it has been *uniformly conducted with taſte, attention, and propriety.* If to theſe important objects be ſuperadded the more immediate deſign of reſcuing public documents from oblivion—I will venture to pronounce, as my ſentiment, THAT A MORE USEFUL LITERARY PLAN HAS NEVER BEEN UNDERTAKEN IN AMERICA, or one MORE DESERVING OF PUBLIC ENCOURAGEMENT."

June 5.

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ *THE* EDITOR *propoſes to continue the publication of the* GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, *for diſtant circulation, after the firſt of December next, on the following terms, viz.*

It ſhall be publiſhed on WEDNESDAYS *and* SATURDAYS, *on paper of the Medium ſize—which is larger than the preſent.*

The price, Three Dollars per annum, excluſive of poſtage.

Subſcriptions to be received by the reſpective Poſt-Maſters throughout the Union, or ſuch other perſons as may ſee proper to collect them.

The papers to be forwarded by poſt twice a week. No packets to contain leſs than SIX *papers—and no ſubſcriptions to be received for a leſs term than ſix months.—Payments to be conſtantly ſix months in advance.—Twenty per cent. deduction from the price of the* GAZETTE, *will be allowed to thoſe who collect and forward the ſubſcription money, free of expenſe, in full of all charges for their trouble in the buſineſs.*

The publication will contain as uſual, a variety of original eſſays—foreign and domeſtic intelligence, and a ſummary of the proceedings of the Legiſlature of the Union, &c. &c.——Attention will be paid to diſpatching the papers with punctuality, and Subſcribers may depend on receiving them as regularly, as the poſts arrive.

June 8.

Hercule De Sercey,

From Leogane, Iſland of St. Domingo,

MAKES and ſells all ſorts of Mugs, Jacks, Porringers, Cups, Stew-Pans, Lamps, &c. in Tin, plain or japanned—He alſo mends old tin work. As he works cheap, he hopes for the public encouragement.

No. 23, Race-ſtreet, near Front-ſtreet.

June 22.

HERCULE DE SERCEY,

DE Leogane, Iſle de St. Dominque, travaille en fer Blanc, de toute ſorte de manieres a commande et a bon marche.

A Philadelphie, ce 22 Juin, 1793.

No. 23, Race-ſtreet, pres Front-ſtreet.

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, & DANIEL CARROLL, *Eſquires,*

COMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of *Waſhington*, for the reception of Congreſs, and for their permanent reſidence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1	Superb Hotel, with baths, out houſes, &c. &c. to coſt		50,000
1	Caſh Prize		25,000
1	ditto		20,000
1	ditto		15,000
1	ditto		10,000
2	ditto	5,000 are	10,000
10	ditto	1,000	10,000
20	ditto	500	10,000
100	ditto	100	10,000
200	ditto	50	10,000
400	ditto	25	10,000
1,000	ditto	20	20,000
15,000	ditto	10	150,000
16,737	Prizes		Dollars 350,000
33,263	Blanks		
50,000			

By this ſcheme *at leaſt* the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building deſigned both for public and private convenience.

Although ſome expence muſt neceſſarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expence will be taken from the principal prize) the Commiſſioners having agreed to preſent in return a ſufficient quantity of excellent free-ſtone, together with the beſt adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houſes, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at *ſomething more than par* : In this important inſtance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or perhaps in any other country. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate poſſeſſor of the ticket drawn againſt its number.—All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treaſurer at Waſhington, or at ſuch Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the conveniency of the fortunate adventurers.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 6th of September next, at the City of Waſhington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treaſurer of Waſhington ; *Thayer & Bartlet*, of Charleſton, South-Carolina ; *Gideon Deniſon*, Savannah ; Meſſrs. *James Weſt & Co.* Baltimore ; Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boſton ; and at ſuch other places as will be hereafter publiſhed.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the beſt Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houſes, *if preſented on or before the 10th of April next* ; and a preference will be given to the Artiſt for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houſes are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the ſtables, &c. Sections and eſtimates of the expenſe will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat ; and 50,000 dollars muſt be regarded by the Architect as the utmoſt limit in the expenſe intended for this purpoſe.

S. BLODGET,

Agent for the affairs of the City.

March, 61793.

P L A N S

OF THE

City of Waſhington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the fourteenth day of September next incluſively, for the ſupply of all Rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December 1794, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town and Carliſle, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and Pittſburgh, & at Pittſburgh, Yorktown & Carliſle.

2. At any place or places from Pittſburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

3. At any place or places from the ſaid mouth to the upper falls of the ſaid Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.

4. At any place or places from the ſaid upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the ſaid Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the river Cayahoga, and at the ſaid Head Navigation.

6. At any place or places from the ſaid Head Navigation to the mouth of the ſaid river Cayehoga, and at the ſaid mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek, to the mouth of the river Muſkingum, and up the ſaid river to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga river, and thence down the ſaid river to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muſkingum and the mouth of the Scioto river, and at the mouth of the ſaid river Scioto.

9 At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river & the mouth of the Great Miami, at the month of the Great Miami, and from thence to the rapids or the falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the ſaid Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Waſhington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferſon, and at Fort Jefferſon.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferſon to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the ſaid field of action.

14. At any place or places from the ſaid field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the ſaid Miami Villages to the falls of the Miami river, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the ſaid falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Miami river of Lake Erie to Sanduſky Lake, and at Sanduſky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the ſaid Sanduſky Lake, to the mouth of the river Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid river Cayahoga to Preſque Iſle, and at Preſque Iſle.

19 At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to the ſtream running into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the ſaid Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany river to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittſburgh.

22. At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabaſh river, and from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

23. At any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

24. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh river up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

25. At any place or places from Fort Knox up the ſaid Wabaſh to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

26. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the ſaid Wabaſh, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the ſaid head navigation of Little River.

27. At any place or places from the ſaid head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.

28. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tenneſſee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the ſaid river, incluſively.

29. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Cumberland to Naſhville, on the ſaid river, and at Naſhville.

30. And at any place or places within thirty miles of ſaid Naſhville to the Southward, Weſtward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
One quart of ſalt,
Mwo quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt 3 months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contract for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may compriſe all the places which have been ſpecified, or a part of them only.